FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 19, 1854. nominations of Major BENNETT of Missouri, (anti-MURPHY as Postmaster of Williamsburgh, L. I.,

R. S. SENATORS FROM CONNECTICUT.

New-Haven, Friday, May 19, 1854. GILLETTE (Free-Soil) for the short term, and ing elected United States Senators from Con-

Gillette 109 Chapman 92
Gillette 109 Chapman 92
Gillette 109 Chapman 92
Ingham 3 Thomas B. Butler 1
Hank 3
Blank 3
Butler 1 socrats left their candidate and voted for

tellong term Lafayette S. Foster of Norwich had Senate Mr. Gillette had one majority and Mr.

TXIIIn CONGRESS.......FIRST SESSION.

RENATE... WASHINGTON, Friday, May 19, 1854.

2 COOPER laid on the table, to have it printed, a didte for the bill suspending the Collection of Duties salroad Iron.

To bill regulating the time of holding the Circuit and The till regulating the Eastern District of Louisiana, was

is up and passed.

If. DODGE (lows) reported a bill establishing an adbias Land District in Florida, which was taken up and Mr. SLIDELL offered a resolution directing the Com-Mr. SLIDELL offered a resolution directing the Com-nee on Commerce to inquire into the propriety of mak-pane suitable acknowledgment to the captain and crew-the desunship Washington for the rescue of the passen-as permanent provision for recompensing those who were the lives of passengers and crews of American design of the state of the compension of the passengers and crews of American design of the state of the compension of the compe

Mr. HUNTER hoped the Indian Appropriation bill

med be taken up.

If. PRATT objected.

The Private Calendar was taken up.

The first bill for the relief of W. G. Ridgeley, one of the relief of was a constant of the desire of the des cas and Nays were called, and the bill passed by

In Cooper's substitute proposes that, after its pasin. Cooper's substitute proposes that, after its pasin, a duty of \$12 per tun shall be levied on all imported
ired ired, the price of which, at the place of manufacired ired ired, the place of manufacired 2 provides that when railroad iron shall, at the place of
states, command a higher price than \$40 per un, the duty
states and state of the original cost and duty always at
spite. When the first cost is \$52 per tun, all duty ceases,
spite of the iron at the place of manufacture to be ascertained
sym springlers.

of manufacture, shall fail below \$40 per tun, the duty shall be

cerdingly. Section five makes it obligatory on the Secretary of the Treasury Section five makes it obligatory on the Japans of the princi-

six prescribes the oath of the appraisors, and fixes their \$2,000 each. Serve at 2000 each.
The bill extending the patent for the threshing-machine of Hiram More and John Haxall was debated until 2 clock and then postponed.

A short executive session followed.

Adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WHEELER presented a memorial from several andred citizens of New-York against the repeal of the issouri Compromise. Mr. DAWSON offered a resolution, which was adopted, seeting an inquiry to the prescripts of earthlish ar. DAWSON offered a resolution, which was adopted, frecting an inquiry into the propriety of establishing a feedal Department in the United States Mint, and distribing bronze copies of medals commemorative of patriotic rvices among the several States.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the abreaka Bill.

The House went into Committee of the Whois of the Nebraeka Bill.

Mr. CHURCHILL (Tenn.) advocated the bill. When the South has an opportunity to place herself in the position of the original States, he regretted to see four or six southern men coming up with the Abolitionists and Free-Soilers and taking a stand against the repeal of the Missourine, because, forsooth, it will agitate the country, and because, forsooth, it will agitate the enurity, and because, forsooth, it will agitate the country, and the transfer of the first dependent of the principle of the right of people to govern themselves in their own way, without Congressional intervention.

Mr. DEAN (N. Y.) said that since the introduction of this bill which so intensely excites the country, he had not

his bill which so intensely excites the country, he had not agaged in the discussion as to the propriety of passing it, be desired to express his views. Representing, as e 6d, the home of the late James Talimadge, who, in 1818, in this House, first moved the Missouri restriction; mide birth place and burial of Smith Thompson, who, Discember of the Cabinet of President Monroe gave a witten opinion in favor of the constitutionality of the Essari Compromise; and representing a constituency the realmost unanimously in favor of all the compromise, he should be false to himself and his district, and to all the compromise, he should be false to himself and his district, and to all the cherished principles of his life, did he not only opinion, but resist with every means in his power, by many legislative expedient, the passage of this bill. It was not called for by the exigency in public affairs. It was not called for by the exigency in public affairs. It was not called for by the exigency in public affairs. It was not called for by the exigency in public affairs. It was not called for by the exigency in public affairs. It was not called for by the exigency in public affairs. It was not called for by the exigency in the same and there sught to be avoided. The events of last well and aroused the deepest feelings of the North against was not not expenditue. Whence the necessity for thus arousing public integration? He wished to say in yielding his opposition to a resolution to terminate debate, he did not yield his epision to the bill, which was one not only to seposed, but resisted by all parliamentary tacts of which the opponents were capable, for the purpose of disturbing the Missouri Compromise. It suggested that the House abandon this bill for the largested that the House abandon this bill for the largested that the House abandon this bill for the largested that the House abandon this bill for the largested that the House abandon this bill for the largested that the House abandon this bill for the largested that the House abandon this bill for the surface of the decision of the people. If they want it is used for the decision of the people. If they want it is used for the decision of the people. If they want it is used for the decision of the people. If they want it is used for the decision of the people decide their own institutions as a sub mber of the Cabinet of President Monroe gave a b. WHEELER (N. Y.) said a stern duty to himself and estituents compelled him to address the Committee the purpose of giving the reasons which control his was the bill under consideration. When the bill was introduced in the Senate, he was predisposed in its toduced in the Senate, he was predisposed in its and so expressed himself to his friends. to attract attention of the country, and petition senting against its passage was laid on your table, the new of the South rose in their places and conjured the places in their places. bethren to maintain in its integrity the faith plighted Maring made it, he came to the conviction

the comb give his support to his bill without doing to to his oath and conscience. He believed in the compromises, in their maintenance in all their to breadth, hight and depth, as the only conservation union of these States; and believing this, he could

right, and that the bill would give lasting peace to the country; did be believe it carried out the doctrine of non-intervention, and the right of self government, and that the repeal of the Missouri compared would not be affirmative intervention by legislating Slavery late territory now free, before God who is judge, he would vote for it. He would give it a hearty support. The threats of political death could not intimidate him; the frowns of his constituents would not awe him. The fact of its being an Administration measure would not swere him from his duty. If right, he would support it although fifty recreant Presidents and as many imbecile Cabinets stood at its back. If his conscience approved it, in the language of the immortal Jackson, "no earthly power could drive him from his position;" for he believed he would bestanding upon the "immutable principles of justice." He came into political life upon the Compromises of 1850; he supported them as a measure of adjustment between the North and South; foremost and even early and late, in good and bad repute, in prosperity and adversity, he upheld the Compromise of 1850. He had proclaimed their sanctity; he venerated them as the savior of our country from an impending and awful ruin; and with the same feelings, actuated by the same motives, believing in the saving efficacy of the Compromise of 1820, he would upheld it so long as God gives him strength. If it falls, he must, he would wish no more glorious fate than to go down in defense of the Compromises of the Constitution on which the Union is based, and without which the Union cannot exist. Such a fate he courted. He was listened to with marked attention.

Mr. WALSH (N. Y.) said if he had considered his wishes

is based, and without which the Union cannot exist. Such a fate he courted. He was listened to with marked attention.

Mr. WALSH (N. Y.) said if he had considered his wishes he would have contented himself with remaining silent. He did not mean to make a speech in vindication of his course, which was known not only to the people of his own district, but throughout the country. His life had not been one of did professions but one of performances. Every act of his life proved the sincerity of his motives. His constituents had asked for no pledges, but relied on his past life. The people of his district knew him, and he believed they knew the worst side before they learned the other. [Laughter. Members gathered round him.] This matter had been thoroughly discussed, and therefore he could throw no new light upon it. He cared not for the terms on which the Missouri act was passed; it was enough for him to know it was a gross violation of the Constitution. The Constitutional Convention was the place for compromises: there compromises began and ended; it was the cradle and the grave of compromises. The Constitution is a compact between sovereign States; no tacit nor cowardly assent by Congress can make a violation binding upon us. The course pursued by the opponents of the bill was known throughout the land. The hurried and imperious manner the bill was sent to the Committee of the Whole State and Union, under pressure of previous question, without opportunity to say one word in reply, or ask a single question, caused an exultation of Federalists and Abolitionsts over the supposed death of the hill. But what a change came over the spirit of those men when they saw it rescued from the oblivion to which many thought it was consigned! What was their course of action? Here we sat for thirty-six hours. This may have been a subject of very deep regret to some gentlemen, but to him who had gone through so many trials it was a source of infinite amusement. He had had cake-shop and Catharine Market tests seeing who could sit u but if other men were disposed to gratify their hostility by striking the sacred and venerated principles of Democracy, he had neither the courage nor baseness to do so. It seemed like firing a ship's magazine with five hundred men on board, among whom are your purest friends for the purpose of reaching the commander to whom you are opposed. The position he now occupied is the one he always occupied. He claimed to represent the National Democracy. He stood now where he stood in '4s', and sustained the principle of self-government as set forth in the Nicholson letter. He stood with that self-sacriticing patriot, Daniel S. Dickinson, whom he eloquently eulogized. He had not this year set his foot on the threshold of the President's house. He read in a newspaper the other day, of a poor female who stood on the steps of the Magdalen Asylum in England, but she was refused admittance because she was not qualified, and for himself he was not admitted into the White House because he had not passed through all the degrading and debasing course of political prostitution. He asked no favors of the Administration. No relation of his had ever held a public office; he would rather follow them to the grave. The Administration has but two years, and ten months to serve, but the principles of Democracy are as immutable as the laws which govern God's an inverse, at least so he trusted.

After further remarks, Mr. MORRISON said, the Democracy of New-Hampshire are ready to yield to every part of the country what is due, but while he knew he was a citizen of this Kepublic, he krew and felt that he was, too, a citizen of that State. The man who proves false to one section of the Union, will, when ambition and interest lead their way, prove false to the other. He was not opposed to organization of Nebraska and Kansas, but was adverse to repeal the Missouri Compromise. It was not the right of people to govern themselves, which was in fact contended for by the South, but the right to govern laves, and control Sarvery as a municipal and

laves, and control slavery as a manaceparation.

Mr. KNOX obtained the floor, but gave way to
Mr. BENTON (Mo.) who commented on part of the
speech of Mr. Seward of Georgia, saying the whole of
Kansas is adapted to slave labor, to the great staples, hemp
and to haceo, and that within two hours ride there is a larger
slaveholder than Roanoke ever saw. In his opinion there
was a great movement pending. He was not, however,
in the confidence of any body, and therefore must grope
his way in the twilight for the purpose of guessing. He
looked to cotemporaneous events, and found that about
the time this bill was introduced, that Mr. Gadsden went
to Mexico as American Minister. What are State secrets
here, locked up, are street talk in Mexico It is
reperted that Mr. Gadsden offered \$50,000,000 for a
broadside of Mexican territory enough to make five or six reported that Mr. Gadsden offered \$50,000,000 for broadside of Mexican territory enough to make five or signeat States. This failed, but he has gone back. Santa Annis pinched at present and Gadsden may have better luch this time. Supposing this territory acquired, Slavery will rush in, and then we will have the principle of non-intervention, and then the cry will be to Congress, "Hands off! He had to say this scheme was no stranger to him; it was an old acquaintance; he knew it in '46 and '48. It is reported that Mr. Soule has been authorized to offer \$250, one one of or Cuba, and if he cannot get it to kick up a mass ported that Mr. Soule has been authorized to oner \$\text{eval}\$, occopies for Cuba, and if he cannot get it tokick up a mass. He saw the two branches to this scheme, there may be others with which he was not as yet acquainted; but he had enough to stand on at present.

A question rose as to whether the time occupied by Mr. Renton should be deducted from Mr. Knox's hour. The Chauman decided it should.

Mr. KNOX-I am happy to yield to the gestleman;

whos remarks were of more importance than any thing I could say. [Applause.] The Committee took a recess at half-past 4 until 6 o'cleck.

O'cleck.
On reassembling, Mr. EVERHART, seeing no oppor-naity to obtain the floor, got permission to write out and rint a Nebraska speech.
Mr. BENSON opposed the bill.
Mr. KNOX contended that so far from the measures of 820 readering the Missouri Compromise inoperative, they not seed and reaffirmed it.
Messre HAMILTON, GOODE, and DUNHAM spoke

1830 readering the Missouri Compromise inoperative, they indorsed and reaffirmed it.

Messrs, HAMILTON, GOODE and DUNHAM spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. PRATI against it.

[11 O CLOCK.]—Mr. CASKIE is now speaking against the bill.

[The House will probably be in section all night; and as the speeches present no new features, we think it unnecessary to walt say longer.—Telegroph Reporter.]

THE SMUGGLING ON THE CANADA - EDITO-RIAL RETIREMENT.

Boston, Friday, May 19, 1854. Solomon Cohen, charged with smuggling watches and jewelry on the last passage of the steamship Canada, was examined to-day before Commissioner Loring, and held in \$1,000 bail for trial.

John S. Sleeper, for twenty years Editor of The Boston Evening Journal, closed his connection with that paper to-day on account of declining health.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 19, 1854. A General Convention of the officers of Railroad Com-onics between New-York and Montgomery, Ala., was ld here to-day. Nineteen Railroad Companies from all

parts of the country were represented.

A resolution was unanimously adopted that the Companies represented would not submit, under any circumstanes, to the terms of compensation for carrying the mails indicated by the Post-Office Department in the bill now before Congress, and providing for the appointment of a Committee to memorialize Congress on the subject.

The Convention adjourned sine die.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY-OLD SCHOOL

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY—OLD SCHOOL.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 19, 1854.

In the morning session of the Presbyterian General Assembly, the Standing Committees were amounteed. Among the members of the Committee on Bills and Overtures are. Drs. Young, Musgrave, McMastin, Sillinan and Jadge Fine. Official information was received of the organization of new Presbyteries in Mississippi, Kentacky, Pittsburgh and Texas. Overtures on systematic benevolence were referred after a long debate to a Special Committee of five. The Trensurer's and other reports were received. A communication from the General Assembly of Ireland was received, in which Slavery is bitterly denounced.

Papers from the Presbytery of New-York were received relative to the Rev. Thomas Longman.

The afternoon was fixed for hearing delegates from corresponding bodies.

the breadth, hight and depth, as the only conservation the union of these States; and believing this, he could be union of these States; and believing this, he could be union of the compromises of 1820. He believed the Company of the compromises of 1820. He believed the Company of the compromises of 1820. He believed the Company of the the good men of those trying crises are the state. The avowal of such senting in the campaign of 1852 would have contained them to the rack of public opinion until there where the about the solid carries out its doctrine of non-interesting in the campaign of 1852 would have contained them to the rack of public opinion until there was a whole bone in their bodies. He did not be that this bill carries out its doctrine of non-interesting insamuch as it takes from the people the source of power, the right to choose their own officers, and their legislation subject to the revision of the creates of the Federal Executive. He believed in the land of the last Baltimore Convention, expressive on the category of the Slavery question, under were shape or color the attempt may be keeped of Slavery, and emphatically in the last reputs, in Congress or out of Congress, to reputs the special of the Slavery question, under ver shape or color the attempt may be keeped this bill because it is an Administration measures and the dictates of conscience. These were influ-before which Presidents sink into insignificance, and the dictates of conscience. These were influ-before which Presidents sink

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY-NEW SCHOOL PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 19, 1834.

The Presbyterian Assembly (New School) voted to-day to meet next year at St. Louis. The Rev. Dr. Spear was

appointed to preach upon Home Missions, and the Rev. r. Patterson his alternate.

The Episcopal Convention has adjourned size die

MARINE AFFAIRS.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE N. Y. YACHT CLUB. The Annual Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club wil come off on the 1st and 2d days of June. On one of these days ladies will be allowed on board. The following yachts are already entered for the races:

SCHOOSIES.
Tun. Orners.
10c., Vice Com. Edgar.
11c., W. B. Duncan
40. M. H. Grinnell.
40. E. C. Center.
20c., Com. Edgar.
40. E. C. Center.
20c., Com. Edgar.
20c., W. Langdon.
20c., R. Morris.

Beprance 29. W. Langdon.
The following yachts will probably come in:
Schooners Maria 176 tans, Com. Stevens: Ray, 29 do., Mr. Ray
Starlight — Mr. Johnson. Sloops, Julia, 30 tans, J. Waterbury,
Ariel, 27 do., Mr. Anderson.

A MAGNIFICENT SIGHT.

New-York harbor presented a grand spectacle on Friday morning. From the enpola of the revenue-barge office at Whitehall, as far as the eye could take in the waters of the upper and lower bays, the North and East Rivers, from the Palisades to Williamsburgh, could be seen count less sails of inward and outward bound vessels. The morning being calm, those vessels that were not slowly working with the ebb-tide had their sails hanging loose in

he sun, drying.

These, interspersed with numerous steamers, from the noble Europa in size to the juvenile Edwin Griffin, gave a pleasing excitement to the scene. The recent heavy fogs have had the effect to gather together a large number of vessels on our coast, and the fresh breeze of yesterday from S. S. E. drove them in on us in a crowd.

REMARKABLE IMMIGRATION.

There arrived at this port on Thursday last 73 sail-1 manof-war, 1 steamship, 29 ships, 17 barks, 14 brigs and 11 schooners, about 65 of which were from foreign ports. During the day 19,471 immigrants were brought into the quarantine from the following ports:

	FROM LIVERPOOL
	In J. A. Westervelt440 In Isaac Wright
	In Continent
	In West Point440 In Enterprise
	In America 444 In Progress
	In Liverpool
	In New World
	In Empire
	FROM HAVRE
	In Mercury
	In Charles Hill
	FROM GREENOCK-In Marmion
	FROM LIMERICK-In John Muir.
	FROM ASTWEEP.
9	In W. A. Cooper271 In Vulture
	In Corinthian
	FROM PLYMOUTH (Eng.)-In Margaret Ann.
	FROM HAMBURG
	In Hedsen217   In Oldenburg
	In Rhine
	FROM BREMEN.
	In Adele
	In Bremen
3	In Stedinger
	In Coperpicus 1451
	In Frederick Gross
	CHANGE OF CAPTAINS.
	We learn that Capt. Fitch of the steamship Washingt
	The least that copie & near of the steamship washingt

has left that vess-1, and that Capt. D. Lines, late of the Humboldt, has been appointed to the command of the former

The Europa brings us no intelligence of the missing City of Glasgow. She has been gone from Glasgow eighty-one days, and it is hardly probable that she will ever be heard

from other than as a wreck-perhaps, like the Presiden The clipper-ship Tejuca will be launched from the yard of Messrs. Isaac C. Smith & Son, at Hoboken, N. J., this day at 2j o'clock P. M. The Tejuca is a finely proportioned ship of 500 tuns burden, combining carrying capa-city with qualities for sailing. She is owned in this City

THE NEW CLIPPER SHIP OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

This is a magnificent vessel of 1,626 tuns register, designed expressly for speed, consequently her ends are very long and sharp, and the form of her floor is at once buoyant and weatherly. She is 212 feet long on deck, between perpendiculars, 41 feet extreme breadth of beam, and 254 t depth of hold, including nine feet hight between decks. Her bow rakes boldly forward, and flares gracefully as it rises above tife line of the plankshear, but preserves its angular form to the rail. A beautiful female figure, represented emerging from a cloud, while the lightning plays around, ornaments the bow, and is finely executed. Her sheer, and the rounding of her sides are bold and beautifal, and every line and molding harmonizes her entire length. The run, like the bow, is long and clean, and tapers like that of a pilot-boat from the fuliness of midships. Her stern is light and graceful, and is ornamented with gilded carved work, in the center of which is old Neptune, with emblems of his empire. Outside she is painted black above the copper, and inside white, relieved with blue water-

All her accommodations are on the upper deck, and consist of a large house amidships for the crew, galley, &c., and aft she has two spacious cabins, built into a halfpeop deck. The after one is wainscotted with mahogany and other fancy woods, relieved with papier maché cor-nices, gilded lines and flowering, and is furnished in the highest style of marine art. The forward cabin is also tastefully fitted up and furnished, and the staterooms of both are spacious and well lighted and ventilated. Passengers will find her accommodations all that they would

Her frame is of seasoned white oak, and she is ceiled and planked with hard pine, coppered and copper-fastened, and hished in the first style of workmanship. Her ends are strongly secured with massive hooks and pointers of oak, and all the hanging and lodging knees in the hold are of white oak. In a word, no ship of her size is more thoroughly built or better finished. She has as fine a set of spars as ever towered above a ship's deck, having a made fore and mainmast. Her rigging is of the best Russia hemp and is markably well fitted; she will spread about 11,000 yards of canvas in a single suit of sails.

No expense has been spared to make her the most per-ect ship of her size ever built. She was built by James O. Curtis of Medford, the builder of the fine clipper Shooting Star, a vessel which made the shortest passage on record from China to Boston, and is owned by Messrs. Reed & Wade of the latter place.

Capt. Willis, one of the best sailors in the country, com-

mands her. When we consider the beauty of her model, her strength, the completeness of her outfit and the skill of her commander, (who is intimately acquainted with the trade,) we have abundant reasons to believe that she will

preve one of the swiftest vessels affoat.

The O. T. is now loading at Pler No. 27 East River, in John Ogden's clipper line for California.

THE PACKET-SHIP MONTEZUMA.

PASSENGERS SENT TO THE CITY-THE SHIP STILL ASHORE

om Our Own Reporter.
Our reporter returned from the scene of the wreck of the Montezuma, Capt. De Courcy, late last night. The vessel lies about three miles to the east of New Inlet, on the outer bar, off Jones's Beach, opposite Freeport, for-merly Raynortown, L. I. She has fifteen feet water in her hold, is hegged, and has heeled over on her starboard side. The fishermen on the beach think she has sunk about five feet since yesterday, though Mr. Denton, the Agent of the Underwriters, thinks otherwise.

Maurice Smith of Freeport saw her first about 5 o'clock on Thursday morning, and immediately went down to her assistance with seven men. He saw the Captain on the beach who came ashore with only his pants and slippers on; he wanted the men to board her, but they would not enture, and Mr. Smith then went seven miles to the beach off Atlantieville, and got the life boat and apparatus, but the Captain would not let them fire in case of injuring the passengers. A heavy sea was running and they could not use the life boat, neither could the Captain get back to his vessel till next day. They never saw land after leaving Liverpool till they

strock on Long Island, about 2 o'clock on Wednesday. The Captain had not made an observation for seven days: he thought he was on the southern coast off Baruagat, about 80 miles out in his reconing. He sounded 25 fethoms about one hour before she went ashore. There was no pilot on board.

The steam-tug Achilles, with two schooners in tow. arrived at the scene of the wreck about 10 yesterday, and the steamer and one schooner left again at 41 o'clock with all the passengers and part of their baggage. One of the female passengers, in her excitement, dropped her purse containing £40 in gold into the hold, and will probally

Mr. Denton intends, if the weather permits, to put tw pumps on board in the morning, and says if he can suceed in getting the water out of her, she will be got off. The packet-ship Monteruma was built in New-York in 1843, and thoroughly repaired at Liverpool in 1833. She was owned by Messes. C. H. Marshall & Co., No. 38

Bowfing slip, valued at \$35,000, and fully insured in the

Mantic and other offices
The steam-tug Achilles, with passengers, had not arrived

st 124 o clock last night. The same complaints relative to the distance between he various Station-houses were made, as at Squan Beach, They are ten miles apart on Long Island.

THE SHIPS ASHORE AT SOFAN

At the time of going to press this morning, our reported had not arrived from the Coriolan and the William Layton Capt. Hall of the propeller Western Port, arrived yester day, saw the vessels, (though he did not know their names. They were setting straight, sails loose, and sending passen gers ashore in surf-boats. The bark Coriolan was Bremen in 1842; is 560 tuns register. Vessel and cargo insured in Wall-st. The William Layton is a fine new ship, built in Williamsburgh in 1854, and valued at 000. Vessel and cargo insured in Wall-st. Messrs E. D. Hurlbut & Co. are the agents.

From Our Ship-News Report The Wm. Layton, from Antwerp, lies broadside on at Squan, perfectly tight, and at last accounts was landing the passengers, 495 in number.

The Coriolan lays head on at the same place, and is

not considered in a dangerous position.

The steamers that were sent down to the above vessels

are hourly expected to return with the passengers to the

VESSELS OF WAR AT HAVANA.

The U. S. steamship Crescent City, H. Windle Commander, left New-Orleans on the 11th and Havana on the 14th inst., arriving here on Friday morning. She brings 190 passengers and a cargo of cotton, tobacco, peltries, merchandise, &c. On the 14th inst., when the Crescent City entered the port of Havana, salutes were being ex-changed with the English man-of-war brig Speigle, which had just arrived there from Kingston, Ja., which place she left on the 2d inst. She reports having left there the French squadron, composed of one frigate, two sloops-ofwar, one brig, one steamer and one transport—to sail for Havana the next day (3d inst.) Said squadron was from San Domingo. A French steamer and frigate were seen from the Crescent City a few hours after she left Havana, steering westward, supposed to belong to the aforesaid

Among the Crescent City's passengers were ex-President Caballos of Mexico: Count Miguel Cardenas, Capt. Barry and Capt. Carpenter, U. S. Army.

THE WRECK OF THE BLACK HAWK EMI-GRANT SHIP.

We published in Thursday's TRIDENE, the arrival of the ship Currituck at this port, with 356 passengers and the captain and crew of the Black Hawk. By the Europa, arrived yesterday, we have the following account of the safe arrival at Faimouth, Eng., of 128 (except 3 infants who died on the passage) more of the B. H.'s passengers, in the bark Caroline. This accounts for 484 passengers out of \$23. Of 339 yet to hear from a large number were taken on board the American ship Dirigo of Glasgow, and the remainder probably on the bark Good Intent of

Fowey.

From The Plymouth Mail of May 6.

FALKOUTH, Thursday,
The following is the report of the bark Caroline, Capt.
Harris, the first ship which fell in with and rendered assistance to the unfortunate passengers on board the Black
Hawk, one hundred and twenty-five of whom she landed at
this port on Monday:

The Caroline salled from Poole, April 3. Had fine weather until
the 18th, the weather then becoming very ansettled.

1th. Encountered heavy weather and gales from S. S. E., which
lasted about six bours, the wind then veering to N. and blew a hurfreene, with a tremendous sea.

with a tremendous sea.

Moderate wind, still from N.; at 11.30 A. M. saw a dismasted

"Sith, Moderate wind, still from N.; at 11.00 A. M. and ausmances ship; made all prudent sail to work up to her.

"20th. About 5 P. M. rot up to the wreck; found her to be the American ship. Black Hawk, from Liverpool for New-York, Capt. Bonker, with all her masts gone by the deck, and had bolors of distress, in lat. 470 IZ N., long, 357 W.; sent a boat to ascertain what assistance we could render; Capt. Bunker came on board and wished me to take out his passengers, of whom he had appared of 200, and said that he thought his ship was making water lest; that one pump and the maintains of falling.

ten and the mainmast falling.

Wind light; made sail for the wreck and got a stream cable, and hegan to receive paraengers, the master giving up all

"10d. About F. be successful and succeeded in getting 500 gall lone of water and some provisionar strong wind from S.; boats passing to and fro with difficulty; S.P. M., too dangerous to continue; got is bosts and furied sairs; will holding on by the stream cable; at 8.3 bosts and furied sairs; will holding on by the stream cable; at 8.3 bosts and furied sairs; will holding on by the stream cable; at 8.3 bosts, and steered for the westward daylight next morning wind veered to the westward; noon, moderate.

"Set. Four P. M. came up with the Black Haw't again in lat. 470 50 N. Inn. 120 46 W.; went close to her; informed me that they had 126 posserrors still on board. The two American ships atill by her, with the bark Good Intent of Fowey. Reported that I should make for the marret pert in Gress Britain; arrived at Falmonth on Monday night. Here been favored with which and weather since bearing up. Three instant ded since coming on beard my ship. Arrived at Falmonth on Monday night."

The passengers landed here speak in the very highest teams of the Caroline toward them; indeed, they cannot speak too highly of his humanity, and also of that of his officers and crew. On the contrary, of the manner in which they were treated on board the Black Hawk, no language appears to be dark enough to depict it. An investigation is likely to be made by the Colonization Commissioners, to whom a representation has been made officially.

The following are the names of those landed from the Caroline at Falmouth:

Caroline at Falmouth:

Caroline at Falmouth:

Pet. Leavy, wife and six children; Peter Daly, Mary Box Pet. Small, John Kennedy and wife, Wm. Liard and wife, Pet. Small, John Kennedy and wife, Wm. Liard and wife, Hughout, Rosenna McKnight, Richard Craighan, Elizabeth Crai John Know, Sarah Mansfeld, Mary Dewsey, Mary Blake, Briconmon, Eilen Donald, Kate Keunedy, Mary Blake, Briconmon, Eilen Donald, Kate Keunedy, Mary Buda, McLesry, Catharine McCunear, Bridget Maloney, Mary Mula Margaret, Catharine McCunear, Bridget Maloney, Mary Melb Margaret, Catharine McCunear, Bridget Maloney, Mary Melb Ann Boale, Mary Cahliff, Eilen Powery, John Milly, John Calledon, Mary Cahliff, Eilen Powery, John Milly, John Calledon, Mary George and Frank Mabbett, Sanas Forsyth, and Bertiman, Lawrence Higgings and wife, Ann Bralam, Price, wife and the Gorge Davis, Michael Hyde, wife and den, Thos. Hopley, wife and Schildren, Ralph Hallart, Cash McKenn, Henry Snowden and wife, John Cullen, wife and G. Mettley, Marzt. Bart, Mary Grahy, J. Fitzgerald and 4 chil Mary Fitts and child, Ann Jate Anderson, Alexander And Eilen Magwah, Einsbeth and Catherine Magwah, Caroline Scholann Sauer, Eliza Becker, Anna Hattmanu, Catherine Rathanna, Solhann Magdalens Schmyenbusch, Auguste Malianer, rich Myer and Minna Sandela.

All these passengers are in the most destitute condi-

All these passengers are in the most de-The Black Hawk is believed to have sunk.

ACCIDENT TO THE AMERICAN SHIP BREAK O' DAY.

This fine new ship, which sailed from the Mersey on the
7th ult., (as one of Messrs, Train's line of packets,) for Bosten, under the command of Capt. Moore, (an officer well
known and respected in this town,) put into Queenstown
with loss of all her topmasts, foreyard and jib-boom, in a
heavy gale on the 17th ult., in lat. 17 N. We regret
to state that, during the violence of the gale, the captain
was washed overboard and drowned.

DESTRUCTION OF THE SHIP HOPE, BY PIRE. Mosile, Wednesday, May 17, 1854. The ship Hope, Godwin, belonging to Philadelphia was set on fire by the crew, and is totally destroyed.

SHIP JAMES L. BOGERT IN DISTRESS. PROVIDENCE, Friday, May 19, 1854, Captain Hatfield of ine bark Nepenthe, arrived at this

port, reports on the 20th ult. in lat. 500, lon. 350, fell in with and boarded the ship James L. Bogert, Howe, from Liverpool, of and for New-York, with loss of mainmast, mizzen-topmest, and otherwise damaged in a hurricane on the 17th ult. The mate was sick, and they had lost one man overboard. The hull of the ship being in good order, Capt. Howe had determined to put back to the nearest pert. (Cork) if possible. When last seen, at 8 P. M. on the 20th, he was steering S. E., with foresail, foretopsail, and strysail set. Her passengers were all well.

SHIP COMMONWEALTH ASHORE. Bostox, Friday, May 19, 1854. The new ship Commonwealth, Capt. Knapp, from New-

buryport for New-Oricans, went ashore at 5 o'clock this morning, in a fog, on Spit Sand, Newburyport Bar. She is a fine vessel of 1,250 tuns, owned by Messrs. Nickerson & Co., of this city and others, and valued at \$75,000, for which amount she is insured in State-st. We refer our readers to the Marine Journal, in another

column, for additional interesting details furnished by our

FIRES. FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURGH.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in a two-story wood building, corner of Marshall-st, and Graham-av., owned by Mr. Wood, which was entirely destroyed. It was or cupied as a machine-shop by a German named Boulicher, whose loss in stock and tools amounts to about \$800, covered by insurance. Loss on the building about \$300; in

MOVEMENTS OF EX-PRESIDENT FILL-MORE-VISIT TO THE PUBLIC INSTI TUTIONS AND GREENWOOD CEME

Mr. Fillmore, accompanied by the Committee from the Councilmen, left the St. Nicholas Hotel at about 9 A. M. yesterday, and proceeded to the Free Academy, where Mr. F. visited the various class-rooms and examined the school eppurtenances and listened to some of the recitations. The party then proceeded to the Demilt Dispensary, an excel-lent charitable institution, over which Councilmen Mather presides. It is under the charge of fifteen physicians. E. S. Ballard, Apothecary. Mrs. Mather and daughter here

joined the party.

Mr. Fillmore was afterward taken to the House of Refuge, where some time was spent in examining the work-shops and rooms of the little boys and girls who show great skillfulness in their various pursuits. The boys were occu-pied principally in chairmaking and shoemaking. The boys make and mend all their own clothes and shoes, except the shirts, which are made by the girls. The girls make their own wearing apparel, and do all the washing for the house; the entire work of the Institution is done by the children. The children are also well educated and the whole management of the Institution redects great credit upon its managers and superintendents. The children be removed from the City to the new House of Refuge

on Randall's Island in September.

At about 10 o'clock Mr. Fillmore reached the foot of Twenty-sixth-st., and embarked on board of Capt. McNeill's boat, the Norwalk, commanded on this oc-casion by Capt. Hitchcock, and on this boat the tour of the Islands was made in a very expeditions manner. On arriving at Randalls Island, Mr. Fillmore was given in charge of the Governor's of the Alms-House by the Committees of the Common Council, and he remained under the charge of the Ten Governors while he was visite ing the public institutions on the island. Messrs. Duke and Herrick escorting him, and also Mr. Frye of the Com-

and Herrick escorting him, and also Mr. Prye of the Com-mon Conneil, who has been most attentive to him since his arrival in this City.

The boys on Randall's Island turned out as a military organization to receive Mr. Fillmore and the visiters from New-York. Mr. Rufus Ripley, the Boys' Keeper, accom-panied them in their parade. Jonathan Stearus is Warden of the Island. Thomas B Tappen, Mr. Oakley, Principal Teacher, and Mrs. Jackson, Teacher of Primary Depart-

of the Island. Thomas B Teppen, Mr. Oakiey, Principal Teacher, and Mrs. Jackson, Teacher of Primary Department.

The boys carried the Philadelphia and Albany banners which had been presented to them, beside their own colors. There are 627 boys and 279 girls now on the Island, who appear to be well cared for by their nurses and teachers, and to lead quite a happy life. After performing sundry military evolutions, the boys went up into their schoolroom, where they were introduced to ex-President Fillmore by Gov. Duke, who said that if they were faithful and attentive to their instructors and guardians that they would turn out to be honored and respected members of society, informing them that Mr. Fillmore was the first person who had occupied the Presidency of the nation who had paid them a visit, and encouraged them with the hope that some one of their own number might yet be elevated to that office. Mr. Fillmore was then presented, and received repeated shouts of applause, showing great discipline on the part of boys so young.

Mr. Fillmore responded briefly and appropriately to Mr. Duke's address, referring to the well-drilled military organization the boys had formed. He was happy that the great city of New-York made such ample provisions for these children. He saw before him boys who would yet occupy some of the highest positions in the country. In after years he should be happy to hear of the success of any of them.

Mr. Fillmore was then loudly cheered again.

them.

Mr. Filmore was then loudly cheered again.

John Hughes, one of the large of of them.

Mr. Fillmore was then loudly cheered again.

John Hughes, one of the boys, responded:

Sir. We have often heard of those great men who have been distinguished in the senals of their country, and who have attained immertality in the pages of history; but, Sir, it is the first time we have been honored by a personal interview with an ex-President of the United States, a most worthy successor of Washington, the Father of our Country, and of those other great names handed down to us by our forefathers with so much love and reverence. Honored Sir, we bid you heartly welcome to Randall's Island. In this happy place the poor orphan has found a parent and a home. You see before you, Sir, a practical illustration of the workings of that glorious principle contained in the Declaration of Independence, that all men are horn free and equal. This great principle of Christian Democracy has raised us from destitution with all its horrors, and placed us on the broad platform of humanity, where we have a fair chance of attaining in fature life all that the humble hopes of orphan children can aspire to-life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—and now, Sir, farewell; may peace and prosperity attend you on earth, and eternal life be your reward in Heaven. I now propose three cheers for Millard Fillmore, ex-President of the United States.

The boys then gave an hurrah song, which was well exec-

United States."

The boys then gave an hurrah song, which was well executed, swinging their caps as they sang, and sat down in great order simultaneously.

The visitors went afterward to the play-room, where there was some more singing by the infantile boys and girls, and subsequently to the Infant Nursery, under charg of Mrs. Ford, calling in at the dining hall of the Asylum for youthful idiots; and were then escorted to the Norwalk by the boys, and when the boat departed for Ward's Island they cheered it heartily.

by the boys, and when the boat departed for Ward's Island they cheered it heartily.

The visit to Ward's Island was quite unexpected to Mr. Charles Riddle, the Warden, who, from his well-known public spirit, would have given a reception worthy of the occasion if he had an hour's notice. Dr. Cox, Physician-in-Chief, also turned out and assisted in taking the visitors around some of the institutions on this island, which our readers are aware is under the charge of the Commissioners of Emigration, who had no knowledge of the visit. The visiters passed through the Infant Mursery, which was under the charge of Mrs. Birmingham. Everything was clean and neat. The Obstetric and Refuge Departments, and some of the baby departments, were next visited. Also, the Operating Department, under charge of Kernochan, and the Hospital of which Mrs. Molloy was Matron. On the 13th of May there were 1,201 in the Hospital, and tyrectived by Mr. Eddle and other officers of the bland, and were cheered as the boat left.

Blackwell's Island was next visited, the Lanatic Asylum coming first in order, where the visitors were shown several remarkable cases of lunney. Dr. Ranney was the Principal, the Hospital the Hospital of C. Rutherford, Storekeeper.

several remarkable cases of lunary. Dr. Ranney was the Principal; the Hon. James C. Rutherford, Storekeeper, Dr. Perkins, Asst. Surgeon. After visiting the Mad House, the ex-President and most of the visitors went down to the boat, and went around the island, stopping at the Penitentistry, another hospital and the Alms-House (male and female departments). There are 180 invastors of the Lordon. the ex-President and most of the visitors went atown to the boat, and went around the island, stopping at the Ponitentiary, another hospital and the Alms-House (male and female departments). There are 589 inmates of the Lunaric Asylum, including 175 in the Lodge or Mad House, which is under the charge of Mrs, Goodwin. These buildings are nearly and beautifully fitted up, and we saw a piano in the Lunare. Asylum, the music from which, we are informed, is a source of much pleasure to these unfortunates, some of whom are quite rational at intervals. The rooms they occupied were quite clean and comfortable, having looking glasses. &c., and they used dishes quite carefully. These were the milder cases, and in the Lunatic Asylum. The Mod House was occupied by the raving maniacs, male and female, white and black, having separate apartments. They made no noise on the approach of visitors, with the exception that some were anxious to obtain liberty gad said they were not insane, going on with a recapitulation of their history, and making the strongest appears for the visitors to intercede in their behalf with their friends in New-York and elsewhere. Many recover from the kind treatment they receive, while other cases are quite hope less, the subjects having been confined for years in this and similar institutions.

similar institutions.

After Mr. Fillmore, and those who accompanied him, had visited all the objects of interest on the Island, they repaired to the Work-House, under the charge of Mr. Eldridge, which is intended for the occupation of prisoners sentenced for drunkenness, vagrancy, and those convicted by the Police Courts. The building is a new and fine one, and several extensions are about being made. The women now at the Workhouse make clothing, and the men work in the quarries, making sea-walls, and in the building, and as carpenters, blacksmiths, bakers, tinsmiths, shoemakers and tailers.

A fine digner was served up to the visitors in the above.

and takers.

A fine digher was served up to the visitors in the chapel of the Work-House by the Governors of the Alme-House.

One Productive of the pernetpal table, and Mr. Fill-more set at his right hand, and man by Govs. Draper, who came in late and was received with applaase, and Convert as also President Ely and Ald. Chauncey of the Special Committee from Board of Aldermen to receive Mr. Fillmere. Gov. Dugro presided over the other, where we noticed Elias L. Smith, President of the Croton Aqueduct Board. About one hundred sat down to this dinner, among whom we recognized, of the Councilmen: Messrs. Frye, Kimback, Vermilye and Belden of the Reception Committee: H. Smith, Clifton, Seeley, Pinckney, Conover, Varian, Summis, Phillips, Elliott, Curry, Holder, Schenck. From the Legislature, the Hon. Edwin A. Ware was present; Dr. Downing, City Inspector; Com. U. P. Levy, U. S. N.; the Hon. Thomas P. St. John, Jacob E. Howard, J. S. Brownell, and several of the attaches of the police and of the press.

After the dinner had been discussed the Norwalk left for South Brooklyn, where he was again in charge of the Common Conneil Committees, who took him to Greenwood Cemetery, of which he made a tour, and he returned early a the evening. A fine dipner was served up to the visitors in the chap

ABREST OF SESPICIOUS CHARACTERS.-Two men nam Ger. Williams and Michael Keenan were arrested yesterday in the let of selling a black overcost, which they are supposed to have stolen. Justice Osborne locked them up for examination. staten. Justice Oabstrae beheld them up for examination.

James Dolan, a boy 12 years of age, was arrested by
Gfiter McMannas of the Sinth Ward, on suspicion of picking the
pecket of some prison of a portenomnale, containing four five frame
sierce, two single frames, and eleven shiftings in eliver which was
found in his pensession. He was locked up by Justice Osborne for

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of Robert Anderson, mater of the lighter which was upset a short time since near Gavenor's Island, was found yesterday in the Bast River, near the foot of Wallest. Coroner O'Donnell held an Inquist upon the body and by Jury rendered a vender of secidental drowning. Deceased was native of Denmark, 35 years of uge. FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown about 00 years of age, was found yesteriasy in the dock at pier N East River. Corner Wilhelm held an inquest upon the body no marks of violence appearing spon it, the Jury rendered a dict of death by drownings. The decessed was dressed as a set of deep of the property of the prop

LATER FROM EUROPE.

BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA BY THE ALLIED PLEETS.

THREE DAYS

ALL THE BATTERIES AND MILITARY STORES DESTROYED.

RUSSIAN SHIPS SUNK AND TAKEN

REPORTED VICTORY OF OMER PASHA. Dates : Liverpool and London, May 4.

The R. M. steamship Europa arrived yesterday at 124 o'clock, bringing three days later news from

Two hundred persons are supposed to have per-ished in the recent collision in the channel, between the Bremen bark Favorite, for Baltimore, and the American bark Hesper, from Charleston, S. C., for Antwerp. We give further particulars of the casualty under our Marine Affairs. The bark Caroline, from Poole for Quebec, put

back into Falmouth May 2, with 125 passengers taken off the American ship Black Hawk, from Livorpool for New-York, and fallen in with April 19, in lat. 47° 12° N., Ion. 35° W., totally dismasted during a gale on the 17th. The Black Hawk had 800 passesgers. The Caroline took off 128, (three of who fants, subsequently died, ) and she remained by until the 22d, receiving water and provisions. The American ship Dirigo, and another, name unknown, rescued the remainder of the passengers and crew. The bark Good Intent, for Quebec, was likewise in company.
[We gave a full account of the loss of the Black Hawk

in Thursday's TRIBUNE.]
The clipper-ship Red Jacket sailed from Liverpool Thursday, 4th inst., for Australia, with every berth engaged. She did not carry out the Great Britain's

No news of the City of Glasgow.

THE STATE OF EUROPE. PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

LONDON, Friday, May 5, 1854. The news is favorable for the Turks. It cannot be doubted that Gen. Luders sustained a severe defeat on the 20th ult., in the Dobrodja, not far from Cherusvoda. Omer Pasha brought superior forces against him, and had him attacked by a detached column ou the left wing, while the battle was raging in front. The Russians fled after having suffered severe loss. A bold attack on the Russians at Kalarash, in order to destroy the coast batteries which bombard Silistria. has only partially succeeded. The Russians fell back but were soon reenforced, and the Turks were obliged again to recross the Danube. Still it seems that in

consequence of the Turkish victory at Chernavoda

the Russians have ceased to annoy Silistria. A body of the Greek Filibusteros have likewise been severely defeated by the Turks under Osman Panha. Karaiskakis lost on the 25th ult, the best stronghold of the insurrection in Epirus, the mountain fastness of Pets, while Grivas was defeated at Mezzovo. But in the meantime a new enemy has risen against Turkey, Danile, Prince of the robber State of Montenegro On the 28th of March, and 16th of April, he issued two proclamations, calling his people to arms against Turkey. He cannot complain of Turkish oppression, and rises, therefore, "in order to assist his brother "Christians in Albania and in the Herzegovina." Forts Russian non-commissioned officers have arrived in the Black Mountains, and under the inspection of the Russian Col. Kovaievski they are drilling the freebooters into regular soldiers. Hostilities com-menced on the 19th ult. George Petrovitch, cousin to Prince Danilo, being apprised that a Terkish convoy with provisions and amunition was marching along the Montenegrine frontier from Niksich to Grahovo, suddenly collected two hundred freebooters and attacked the Turkish columns, which did not expect hostilities; but the discharge of guns being heard at Niksich, the Turkish garrison came to the rescue of the convoy, and defeated the freebooters at Sliva and gave them chase until they reached Krestonicza. The Pasha of Skodra las now sent a picked corps of one thousand Egyptians, just arrived by way of Dulcigne. to Zabliak, Podgoricza and Wassaiawihi. According to the Vicana papers, the Montenegrins find no sympathy among the Christians of the Herzegovina, and the Pachas of Mostar and of Skodra will probably able to chastise the freebooters of the Black Mountains without the cooperation of Austria. The real reason why Prince Danilo has so suddenly declared war against Turkey is the following Russian bulletin, which has been sent from the Russian headquarters in Wallachia to all the Christian provinces of Turkey by thousands and thousands of copies. I give it in literal translation, as a specimen of Russian style and

cral translation, as a specimen of Russian style and veracity:

"On the (11th) 23d of March the orthodox troops of holy Russia crossed the Danube at Braila, Galacz and Ismail, 16,000 men and forty camons strong. When the Musulmans saw us, and understood our indomitable intention of clearing them away from our neighborhood, they ran away like mice. The few who were impertinent enough to resist us, were put to death to our heart's delight. They fell as the heathens before Israel, when the angel of destruction drove above their heads in a fiery car and withfiery arms. We made above 20,000 prisoners in the fortresses of History and a strong of provisions and gunpowder, we took 200 camons, and we have released our brothers in faith—who had for so leng a time expected us—from the miserable yoke of the Turkish dogs. It cannot last long, and the Turks will be driven away, and you, the atherents of the orthordex erred will find a father and a support in the orthordex and hely Czar, so as God as willed it from time eternal. Whoever resists us, will be struck down and crushed; whoever fights on our side, will verify remain safe and unbart. If all the followers of the orthordox charch in Turkey rise at once, like one man, and act with us in common, then our great work will soon be achieved. Therefore, dear Montengrins, you, whose interests are so dear to the heart of the orthordox Czar, rise atonce, and fight these Turkish dogs whom you have defeated so often, in order that they should not oppose so many soldiers to us. Occupied and attacked by us on all sides, no Turk can standard articles for the cause of God, down the first had a strusted for the Pogan Prench and English and strusted for dearns haveverywhere triumphed, therefore, up Montenegrins and attack the Turks. Look to the God. Our sacred arms have everywhere triumphed, therefore, up Mentenegrins and attack the Turks. Look to the Greeks, they have won their independence, they have defeated by Turks so that they could not stand against the soldiers of the Cross. Imitate the Greeks and attack the Turks.

Such is the language of Russia to the Slavonic population of Turkey. The proclamation of the Czar to his nation is not less blasphemous; he appeals to Ged, and identifies his cause with the cause of the orthodox faith.

The bombardment of Odessa by Admiral Don has not strengthened the case of the English Ministry; it is daily losing ground, and cannot carry any bill through Parliament. The Reform bill has been shelved, the Settlement bill defeated, the Railway and University bill will inevitably be likewise thrown overbeard, and the financial schemes area failure. You may soon hear of a change of Ministry. The public is greatly dissatisfied with the "Administration of all the "talents," especially as the new financial statement requires about £5,600,000 in addition to the war expences already voted, while it does not seem that war to be carried on vigorously, though some English and French troops have already been sent to Varua upon the responsibility of Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers, who thought, as a military man, that the troops in Gallipoli and Scutari could be of no availat the m when the decisive action is to be fought on the way to Shumla, since it cannot be doubted that the concentration of the Russian army at Kalarash will some be followed by a passage of the Danube, and a b attack on Omer Pasha probably, in the neighborhood